



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1876.

The action of the State Conservative Convention in Richmond, yesterday, was just such as it should have been. It appointed a State committee, the requisite number of delegates to the National Convention, and the State and district electors, and then, without any such foolishness as the adoption of platitudes or resolutions, or instructions to delegates, or expressions of preference for any particular gentleman spoken of in connection with the presidential nomination, adjourned, as the sensible people of whom it was composed should have done. From our knowledge of the personnel of the delegates selected to go to St. Louis we are induced to believe that their action in the National Convention will be as wise and prudent as was that of the body from which they obtain their credentials, and that, actuated by motives of the highest patriotism, they will go to St. Louis with the sole object of assisting, to their utmost, any legitimate measure that may be deemed most likely to overthrow the present corrupt Radical administration, and to restore the control of the country to the hands of honest and honorable men. Individually they may, and doubtless do have, personal preferences that they would like to have gratified by the action of the convention, but we are sure that these preferences will not, in the remotest degree, affect their course, which will be directed to the discovery of the man who can command more electoral votes in the North than any of his competitors, and, having made that discovery, to cast the united vote of the State for him, and to eloquently and forcibly advise the delegates from all the other Southern States to follow their example; and, if we are not deceived, that advice will not go unheeded.

As stated in yesterday's Gazette the State Conservative Convention selected Col. Henry E. Peyton, of Loudoun county, and Mr. S. C. Neale, of this city, as the delegates to represent this Congressional District in the National Democratic Convention. Col. Peyton is a gallant and eloquent representative of the banner county in the District, and the honor thus conferred upon him by the highest authority of his party in the State was properly and worthily bestowed. Mr. Neale, though a very young man, has done noble service to his party, having already led two forlorn hopes, once in a contest for the House of Delegates, in 1871, and again for the Board of Aldermen in 1875, on both of which occasions, he won complete victories, routing the superior forces of the enemy at every point, and this general recognition of his local public services, through a great and unusual honor for one so young to receive, is in every respect well merited.

The Conservatives of nearly, if not all, the Southern States, have now appointed delegates to the National Democratic Convention, those of Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Alabama, and Tennessee bringing up the rear yesterday. None of the delegates are instructed, and all should go to St. Louis with the sole purpose of concentrating upon that candidate whose nomination will secure the greater number of Northern electoral votes—the Southern electoral votes being already provided for.

A meeting was held at Madison Court House last Thursday for the purpose of procuring subscriptions to a railroad to be built from Rapidan Station to Charlottesville. It was addressed by Col. F. H. Hill, Mr. B. J. Barbour, Major Robert Mason, Mr. W. L. Early, Capt. Smoot and Capt. Humphries.

Judge Charles E. Sinclair, of Prince William county, the able, popular and efficient representative in the General Assembly from this Senatorial District, has been selected as one of the delegates from the 1st Congressional District of the State to the National Democratic Convention.

The negroes in Danville are assaulting and threatening those of their own race who voted the Conservative ticket there last Thursday. Such a state of affairs is impossible in this city—on account of the entire absence of the class to which the Danville sufferers belong.

The Japanese indemnity bill was passed in the United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 24 to 20. It provides for the return to Japan of the principal only of the sum paid, without any accumulation of interest, and after deducting \$125,000 prize money.

The Louisiana contested election case of Spencer vs. Morey was decided in the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, by the adoption of the majority report admitting Mr. Spencer, Democrat, and ousting Mr. Morey, Radical.

Of the nine cadets expelled from the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, for theft, but one was from the South, and he was appointed by a carpet bagger from Texas in 1872, and of course is not a representative of the State he haunts from.

The Washington Chronicle complains that Washington's grave was not decorated on "Decoration Day." Perhaps it was thought that the decoration of "rebel" graves on that day was still forbidden.

The evidence of the witness Mulligan in the Blaine bond scandal, yesterday, was exceedingly damaging to the reputation of the probable Radical nominee for President.

Harney, the man, who brought the charges of corruption against Speaker Kerr, has run away and cannot be found.

**The State Conservative Convention.**  
[Special Cor. of Alexandria Gazette.]  
RICHMOND, May 31.—The convention today has been harmonious in its action, but anything but orderly in its proceedings; indeed, the noise and confusion have been so great that the chairman has frequently been compelled to suspend all proceedings, and while everything was good humoredly done, it was not exactly creditable to a convention of Virginians that they should behave so like school boys.

Mr. Marjoe, the chairman, made a capital speech, as did Mr. Goode, and Gov. Kemper, who was present by invitation of the convention.

At the afternoon session Hon. Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, who is here on a short visit, was called upon and made a most happy effort, eliciting the heartiest applause and winning golden opinions from all for his frank and manly avowals.

Gov. Walker, in response to repeated calls, addressed the convention and awakened much enthusiasm.

The convention elected Messrs. J. W. Daniel and F. W. M. Holliday as electors at large for the State and all the district electors, among them Messrs. S. C. Neale, of Alexandria, H. E. Peyton, of Loudoun, and Judge C. E. Sinclair, of Prince William.

Chief Justice Watt and Judges Bond and Hughes occupied a box during the entire session this afternoon, and were evidently very much interested in what was going on.

To-night the convention will elect four delegates at large, and the contest is expected to be spirited. Messrs. Walker, Cochrill, F. L. Hunter and G. Edwin are prominently named.

Gen. Early has taken a prominent part in the proceedings. Col. Wm. K. Keow, of Alexandria, made a spirited and eloquent speech in favor of Gov. Walker for a delegate at large to St. Louis.

Mr. Alexander Hunter spoke in favor of Messrs. Holliday and Daniel for electors.

In the contest for delegates to St. Louis from the eighth district there was an animated struggle, Mr. Neale, of Alexandria, leading all his competitors several hundred votes, and himself and Col. Peyton being elected on the first ballot.

The theatre is most beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the convention is one of the largest ever held, and comprises some of the best talent in the State.

Judging from the applause in the convention to day upon the mention of the names of the candidates, Bayard, Hancock and Tilden are the favorites.

At the serenade at the Exchange Hotel last night an amusing incident occurred, of which the Dispatch gives the following account:

"Local calls were made for John W. Daniel. The crowd around the door seized Mr. Alexander Hunter (Chancellor of the Alexandria Gazette) thinking he was Daniel, and thrust him to the front of the portico. It happens that Mr. Hunter is somewhat deaf, and the buzz for Daniel that rent the air as he made his bow seemed all right to him. He began by saying, 'After this fluttering call I cannot fail to respond.' At that point somehow it became apparent to him that he was taken for another man, and he retired gracefully, as much pleased evidently with the joke as any of those who laughed at him. In truth he is a little like Major Daniel, and that he should have been robbed up for the latter is not very surprising."

[Regular Correspondence.]  
RICHMOND, May 31.—The assembled intellect and knowledge now in the capital city is immense. All the brains of the State are here. If it should unluckily be decimated by fate that such another building disaster would happen in Richmond as took place several years ago, and, if, to carry the simile further, the walls of the Richmond theatre would fall and bury us in a common ruin, and submerge the delegates from the mountains, the valleys and sea shores of Virginia; if I repeat, onward N. Mississippi should determine such a calamity, imagination shudders at the result. All the genius and worth of the State would be lost and Virginia, destitute of her jewels, would fall like Lucifer, never to rise again. There are some egotistical souls who would cynically say that all the tools of the State of Virginia are met in Richmond to-day, and that a riddance of village politicians, pot-house orators, and local great men would be a blessing indeed. To such "T. T. T. I would proudly answer by pointing at the great names assembled. There stands Smith, the representative of many a proud and poor family. Beside him, towering aloft, is Jones, whose nod is greater even than Lord Burleigh's. Sitting by the pillar, solemn, unapproachable and alone, is Robinson, whose brow is "sickled over with the pale cast of thought." And scattered around are Popham, Barbour, a host of celebrities, famous men. The delegates are seated. General Bagwell, of Accomac, is chosen temporary chairman, and the business of the day commenced, but what the business of the Convention was, no fellow, as Lord Dudley would say, could find out. After an hour's sitting, a motion was made to adjourn, which was tried "new com." and a half an hour allotted to mixed drinks. Cold water was then poured over the assembly, and the program continued, and chaos reigned supreme. Every delegate took a shy at the unfortunate Chairman, Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order; Mr. President, I move we adjourn; Mr. Speaker, I have the floor; question! question! and for a while confusion, worse confounded, prevailed; men hallooed, delegates spoke, and the Chairman's hammer—consisting of a red stem in a cork oak—beat "a rat a plan" on the desk, trying to restore peace, but all in vain, until Mr. Goode appeared on the platform, and then, potent over the noisy crowd, as Prospero's wand over the tossing billows, his voice stilled the storm, and for an hour he held men enthralled by his silver tongue and burning eloquence. Virginia today has one orator, and Norfolk proudly claims him. Then followed a long tirade of speeches of no use under the sun, the majority of which were but the utterances of newspaper editors, gotten by heart, and trite old political gossip—the same tone played on the same string without even a variation—that was unutterably tiresome. Speeches wholly untrue, full of dreary platitudes, damnable iterations, and old metaphors, until one felt like exclaiming with the bard of Avon:

"Oh, they were as tedious,  
As a three tailed ape,  
Vexing the dull ear  
Of a drowsy man."

After a while the din stilled by Goode's masterly effort broke up again—Daniels! Daniels! Daniels! from some—Kelley! Kelley! Kelley! from others—interspersed by such remarks as "Daniels! the jockey for Wait until Kelley speaks himself! Order, order, silence! Put him out! Waikes! Waikes! Adjourn! Adjourn! But the storm passed and the members settled down to business.

Gov. Kemper took the stand and delivered an excellent address. Lieutenant Governor Marjoe, of Fredericksburg, then took the chair, and made a sound, manly and sensible speech which was attentively and appreciably received. Then the orators

went at it again, and "held forth" in a way that cast any camp meeting in the shade, and delivered their orations, stolen from newspapers, full of a snarl and a fury, meaning nothing, a cess-bow between Patrick Henry and Dan Rice's. Still there were some fine speeches, sensible efforts and good points made. Barbour, of Culpeper, Taliaferro, of Gloucester county, and others did their duty well, and showed that they were fully alive to the occasion.

The delegates to St. Louis were chosen, and of course you are notified by telegraph, but I cannot help giving a little crow over the Alexandria delegate, Chap. Neale, who was elected on the first ballot, and it was a deserved recognition of that young gentleman's public service. After the delegation were chosen, the house resolved itself into a debating society, and long-winded speeches were the order of the day, or rather night. Truly, in all sincerity, one cannot help wondering if it were not for newspapers and newspaper editorials, what a political orator would do. With a few exceptions—a very few—I have not heard an idea advanced, a measure suggested, a single thought expressed, that I have not read in the papers, the offering of an editor's brain. Verily! he who guides the pen, rules the world.

But I will say nothing else on this subject—not a word more on the orations—which neither "Pat a moral,"

"Pat a moral," I write a good deal of this in a Pickwickian sense, and expect it to be taken as such by those whose toes are trodden upon. I can only add by adding that a gallant, brave, and noble set represented Virginia to day. Many men who, in the old days, led, when death and danger lurked, and to whose ear the rattling of musketry, and the thunder of guns, were sounds they most loved to hear. And the two veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, young in years, but old in the service of their State, were complimented by the rare exception of a unanimous choice of the Commonwealth for "electors" at large. I allude to those gallant soldiers, courteous gentlemen, and talented men, John Daniels, of Lynchburg, and Colonel H. H. Ayler, of Frederick.

[Press Dispatch.]  
RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—The State Conservative Convention met to day. Gen. E. R. Bagwell, of Accomac, was chosen temporary chairman. Some preliminary business was transacted, after which the committee on permanent organization was appointed. During the absence of this committee Gov. Kemper was invited to a privileged seat in the convention and briefly addressed the body.

He impressed upon the convention the necessity of profiting by the hard experience of the past, and waste no time on the abstract issues of old and let the whole country know that Virginia to day grapples with issues alone which involve the interest and welfare of all. He advocated progressive measures to bring back the prosperity of former days, retrace the steps of all internal revenue tax, currency of California gold, payment of the debt of the common country, our country, and our only country. He was for that form of civil service which would annihilate everything of a corrupt character, and wanted plain, honest government, without granting favors to any one. He wanted such reform as would arouse and revolutionize the whole country and bring us back once more to the prosperity and peace of primitive days.

Hon. John Goode, Jr., next addressed the convention. He spoke of the duty of the representatives of the people of Virginia in this convention, and trusted their action would redound to the benefit of all. He claimed it would be unwise to express any preference in connection with the presidency. The safest and wisest thing to do is to send their trust and best men to St. Louis, where they could confer freely and lay their views before the great nation, and then utter the voice of Virginia in favor of the strongest man—the man who possessed all the essential elements to lead to victory and wrest the government from the hands of those who had prostituted the trust confided to them. The dominant power, instead of giving peace to the country and doing everything to foster good feeling between the sections had done all in its power to feed the fires of hate and the animosity of war. They have done everything to paralyze the interest of every section. The wrong-doings of the various rings have become so gigantic and appalling that the whole country is sick at heart and stands aghast. The multiplied evidences of frauds, peculations, &c., demand that a change be made and the corrupt officials be hurled from office. The present Democratic House of Congress have afforded an example of what will be done if the Democratic party come into power. A reduction of forty millions in public expenditures would relieve the people to such an extent that he believed, with proper management, the Democratic party would sweep the country like a tidal wave. Let them withdraw their hands from reform, and when the battle of November was fought they would see that old Virginia would be found with her standard occupying the front of the column as it moves on to victory.

Mr. Goode was frequently interrupted with loud applause. Speeches of a similar character were made by Hon. A. M. Kelley, ex Mayor of Richmond, Baker P. Lee, esq., and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Hon. John L. Murrey for permanent president, with one vice-president from each Congressional district. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Marjoe, upon assuming the chair, also made a forcible and telling speech. He said the enlightened and intelligent people of the land have risen for radical reform in public affairs. Love of country was aroused, and those who had abused public trust would be brought in judgment for the first time since the late war. The land of real good political faith and good will was stretched out to the old mother to return to the councils of the country. She will respond to the call, and aid by her counsel to restore an era of wise and good administration, and to present this republic as it was a hundred years ago, as a government worthy the pride and respect of the world.

Hon. W. A. J. Sparks, member of Congress from Illinois, being present, was invited to address the convention. Being of Virginia extraction, he said, he loved the old mother of States next to his own. Her history was the history of the country. He thought Virginia had for fifteen years been trodden down. He had thought Virginia was pretty well cleaned out, but when he went to Congress and met her representatives he knew she was the Old Dominion still. He thought there was more patriotism as well as heroism in Virginia than in any other State, and he almost thought it would be a good thing if all the representatives in Congress were from Virginia. There were 250,000 solid democrats in Illinois, and they had found it no easy matter holding the money bags. He had so in Congress large game bags, but he

He then proceeded in forcible language to review the doings of some of the public educators, interspersing his remarks with humorous and pointed hits at the "boy" men of the dominant party. He was repeatedly applauded, and when he concluded was greeted with three rousing cheers.

He was followed by ex Gov. Walker, who reviewed the political situation and denounced the party in power in strong terms. The Convention then adopted the reports of the various delegations in relation to delegates to St. Louis, electors, &c. The following are district electors: First district, B. N. Band; second, Thomas Tabb; third, A. M. Kelley; fourth, E. K. Harris; fifth, John E. Penn; sixth, Wm. M. Cabell; seventh, W. H. Riddebaugh; eighth, B. J. Barbour; ninth, D. S. Pierce. Electors at large: John W. Dau-

iel, of Lynchburg, and F. W. M. Holliday, of Winchester. The following are the delegates to St. Louis: First district, C. E. Sinclair and B. F. Gunter; second district, Wm. Lamb and J. B. Prince; third district, Jno. A. Meredith and T. O'Brien; fourth district, W. E. Herdith and W. H. Mann; fifth district, T. S. Flournoy and W. H. Sutherland; sixth district, T. S. Boeck and Wm. P. Johnson; seventh district, S. V. Southall and M. G. Harman; eighth district, H. E. Peyton and S. C. Neale; ninth district, Wm. Watts and Wm. B. Astor. A State committee was also elected.

Speeches for delegates at large were continued until one dozen candidates were before the Convention. The calling of the roll of delegates by counties and counting of the vote, which occupied nearly two hours, resulted in the election of Gen. Jas. A. Walker, of Palmetto; Hon. Robt. A. Coghill, of Amherst; Col. D. J. Galloway, of Portsmouth; and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Stafford. An effort was made to adopt a series of resolutions, but they were laid on the table, and the Convention, at 12 1/2, adjourned sine die.

RICHMOND, June 1—2:02 p. m.—At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Conservative party, held here, this morning, W. B. Taliaferro, of Gloucester, was elected chairman of the State Committee, and N. B. Meade, chairman of the Executive Committee.

**Letter from Loudoun Co.**  
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

HAMILTON, Va., May 31, 1876.—It has been so long since you had a line from this place that, no doubt, you think we are in a state of quiet breathing, with no other evidences of life. This, however, is not the case. I do not know that there ever has been a time when our little town labored under more excitement. The controversy between the Church and Good Templars is the cause of a great deal of it, and is the principal subject of conversation. It is hard to tell who has the best of it. The Good Templars' best man is conducting their part of it, and no one doubts his ability, while his main opponent being away from home, the Church is defended by a weaker vessel. No doubt he thinks he is handling the subject well, but his incapacity is apparent to others. Was it not for the fact that he seems to have the strong side of the question, we are afraid his vanity might receive a shock from which his recovery would be doubtful. The issue, as it is put by the Good Templars, is, whiskey against total abstinence, while their opponents call it Good Templars against the Church. The subject was made an issue in our municipal election, and the Good Templars lost. Whether they attribute their defeat to a triumph of the Spirit or not, we can hardly say, but we rather think they do—to the spirit of *Rum*.

Another thing that aids materially in keeping up, more or less, excitement with us, is the developments made by the investigating committee of Congress. The papers are early sought after every day to find something new. The recent attacks made upon Gen. Hunt by some of the New York papers in regard to his conduct of the Blaine investigation, elicits much comment, and we are not without a few who are willing to make capital of anything to the General's discredit. It seems that his almost total ignoring of the country in his appointments has made him many enemies here. The old enemy stood by him and some of our leading men think his course not above censure. As for myself, I stood by him in the canvass, and best man to St. Louis, where they could confer freely and lay their views before the great nation, and then utter the voice of Virginia in favor of the strongest man—the man who possessed all the essential elements to lead to victory and wrest the government from the hands of those who had prostituted the trust confided to them. The dominant power, instead of giving peace to the country and doing everything to foster good feeling between the sections had done all in its power to feed the fires of hate and the animosity of war. They have done everything to paralyze the interest of every section. The wrong-doings of the various rings have become so gigantic and appalling that the whole country is sick at heart and stands aghast. The multiplied evidences of frauds, peculations, &c., demand that a change be made and the corrupt officials be hurled from office. The present Democratic House of Congress have afforded an example of what will be done if the Democratic party come into power. A reduction of forty millions in public expenditures would relieve the people to such an extent that he believed, with proper management, the Democratic party would sweep the country like a tidal wave. Let them withdraw their hands from reform, and when the battle of November was fought they would see that old Virginia would be found with her standard occupying the front of the column as it moves on to victory.

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**Turkey.**  
The deposition of Abdul Aziz was effected neither by a popular revolution nor by a palace intrigue, but by a revolution of Ministers. Matters were brought to extremity by the Sultan's absolute refusal to advance money from his private purse to the exhausted war treasury, whereupon the Sheik Ul Islam, in the presence of all the Ministers, informed the Sultan that the people were dissatisfied with his government, and he was, therefore, deposed. Directly afterward the Sultan and his mother were forcibly conducted to the Topkapus palace, where they are now confined.

After vainly soliciting the Sultan to adopt reforms the Grand Vizier and Hussein Avni Jashar and Midut Pasha resolved to depose him. The Dolma Baghtche palace was beset with troops and Murad was proclaimed Sultan in presence of all the Ministers, the Sheik Ul Islam and the Mollas. Then Sultan Murad accompanied by soldiers and officers, entered the palace and the Sultan had deposed him and should deliver up the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible. He, with his family household and fifty-three boats filled with women, was conveyed under escort to the Tokopus palace, France, Italy and England have recognized Murad as Sultan.

Many rumors are current of the assassination of Abdul Aziz. It is reported, on the other hand, that he will be sent to a distant town of Asia, where he will be confined with his family.

It is officially announced that Abdul Aziz is alive, and has been under strong guard. It is reported that the treasure in his possession, amounting to \$100,000,000, has been seized.

A rumor was telegraphed to Vienna yesterday (Wednesday) from Constantinople that the ex-Sultan had suddenly died of apoplexy. Other telegrams in cipher say the rumor is current that he has been strangled.

The rum of strangulation of the ex-Sultan is not confirmed. The special dispatch to London Times from Pesth, as well as other dispatches, contradicts the rumor. The Times' Berlin dispatch says that in consequence of the appointment of a new Sultan Servia is apparently determined to anticipate an attack, which she considers imminent. The Servian government on Tuesday issued a decree, closing the schools and even the courts during the impending war.

Prince Milan will act as Commander-in-Chief. Various divisions of the Servian army have been placed under Russian officers, many more of whom have arrived at Belgrade. The same dispatch says that the people in Germany begin to realize that a collision between Servia and Turkey is imminent, and that Russia, finding her policy suddenly crossed by the Turkish national party, cannot afford to accept defeat on the Serbian question.

The President sent to the House yesterday a reply to a resolution concerning recent events in Turkey, from which it appears that on the 12th inst. Minister Maynard sent a telegram to Secretary Fish, briefly alluding to the Salontia disorders, and saying American citizens at Constantinople had appealed to him for aid and protection. On the 20th Secretary Robinson, in accordance with the request of Secretary Fish, telegraphed to Admiral Worden, who returned answer that he would immediately leave New York with his flagship Franklin for Constantinople.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
**Cleon Moore.**

On the organization of Alexandria county, D. C., in 1800, Cleon Moore was appointed Register of Wills. This office he held until 1808, in which year he died, as stated in the article in the Gazette of the 30th ult. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who died in office May 14, 1843. Bernard Hoce succeeded Alexander, and held the office until the retrocession of Alexandria in 1847. The records of the O. P. M. Court sustain these facts. Alexander Moore is well remembered by many persons, but few persons living at this day remember Cleon Moore. The date of Cleon Moore's death is also shown in a sketch of Alexander Moore in the History of Washington Lodge, which was taken from the family records.

**Horrible Occurrence.**—On Saturday last, says the Danville Express, Mr. Charles Gece, who lives near Milton, N. C., went to his stable to hitch his horse, a very vicious stallion, to his wagon, when he was attacked by the horse and terribly bitten, nearly all the flesh being torn from the horse's left arm. During the mauling, Mr. Gece, a brother of Charles, came to his rescue, and seizing a fence rail struck the horse on the neck, the rail, however, glancing off and striking Mr. Charles Gece, on the head inflicting a painful wound. After a hard contest, Mr. Gece was rescued from the attack of the furious animal. It is thought his arm will have to be amputated.

**ACCIDENTS.**—A negro man, named Chas. Scott, while uncoupling the cars of the C. & O. road here, on Saturday last, fell under the "caboose" car and had the flesh horribly torn on his leg from his knee to his groin. His condition is critical. A Dr. Capron, of Danville, was called to attend to him, and a water tank at Lotts' mill, 1 1/2 miles, was used to bring water to the place. He is doing well at the B-hour House in this place.—*Danville Gazette.*

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of the United States, which had been in session in Baltimore during the month of May, adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet in Cincinnati four years hence.

R. v. Dr. Wm. Stevens Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., was yesterday elected Episcopal Bishop of Iowa.

**DIED.**  
On the 17th day of May, of typhoid fever, at his father's residence, in Mecklenburg co., Va., WASHINGTON IRVING HITE, in the 29th year of his age.

**IO CASES BATHORN SPRING WATER.** Each containing four dozen pint bottles, just received direct from Saratoga Springs, New York, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the case, dozen or single bottle. [my 23] JANNY & CO.

**WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.**—The largest and cheapest line of Merceries, Plaques, Victorias, Cambrics, Swisses, Trilins, White Muslin Cloths and Corduroy, for Children's Cloaks and Sacques, at [my 13] H. C. SLAYMAKER CO.

**IO BBLs RAW LINED OIL.** 2 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 2 tons Lewis Pure White Lead, 1 ton Potomac White Lead, in store and for sale at lowest market rates. [my 23] JANNY & CO.

**STOP AT THE NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.**—S. H. BROWN, has the largest assortment of fresh Groceries. You will be pleased with the prices as well as the goods. [my 15] F. J. DAVIDSON, 147 King street.

**HAMBURG EDGINGS.**—We have a large complete assortment of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, to which we are constantly adding and offering at very low prices. [my 25] FERGUSON & BRO., 96 King street.

**STAIR FIXTURES FOR SALE.**—TWO CASES OF STAIR FIXTURES, including a lot of SHELVING can be had cheap. [my 7] JOHN H. PARROTT.

**YARMOUTH BLOTTING.**—Codfish, Round and Split Labrador Herring, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel for sale by [my 15] W. A. JOHNSON.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.**  
ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 30th, 1876.  
To Daniel W. Griffith, plaintiff, and Kinsey Griffith, Daniel McLeod Griffith, Henry Clay Griffith, Charles Griffith and Morton Marye, guardian ad litem of Charles Griffith, infant defendants.  
You are hereby notified that I have fixed upon the 24th DAY OF JUNE, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and my office, in the Fairfax street wing of the Market House, in the city of Alexandria, Va., as the place, when and where I will proceed to ascertain and report upon the following matters, viz:

1st. What estate of Kinsey Griffith, deceased, there was at the death of his widow, Mary Ann Griffith, and what there now is for distribution.  
2d. What rents and profits have been collected and by whom since the death of Mary Ann Griffith.

3d. Who are the distributees of said estate, and in what proportions, and whether or not a division in kind can be made thereof.  
4th. When Edward and Greenbury Griffith died, at what ages they died, and whether testate or intestate.  
5th. What liens there are upon said estate, if any, and what debts, if any, it may be liable for.  
6th. Any other pertinent matters which any party may require.

Required to be ascertained and reported upon by the decree of the Corporation Court for the city aforesaid, rendered on the 24th day of May, 1876, in a suit in chancery depending in said Court, in which you are parties, plaintiffs and defendants, at which time and place you are required to attend.

Given under my hand, as Commissioner in Chancery of the said Court, the day and year